

It is estimated that the British mines will be exhausted in less than 600 to 800 years. It is further calculated that drawing upon only one of her fields, the Westphalian, Germany will not exhaust that before the end of the twenty-seventh century, but that by the beginning of the year 3000 the big coal fields of Bavaria and the Anchen and the Silesian districts will also be entirely used up. What will Europe do for fuel then? Fall back on the timber supply, of course. But the timber will also be a thing of the past.

"We have learned how deficient we are in both knowledge and effort in the matter," says the *Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal*, advocating a system of road improvement throughout the country, "and should turn our attention to the task of learning and doing. Improved roadways in both city and country invariably add to the comforts of life, and, in so far as they do this, tend to increase the value of city and suburban property; while, the aggregate of the sums now laid out for repairs upon poor roads and dislocated, shaky vehicles, if saved by judicious road-building, would make a material reduction in the expense account of American communities."

The readiness with which the Chinaman adapts himself to the position of defendant in an American court is admirable, thinks the *Detroit Free Press*. An immigrant of another race, being arrested and confronted with a charge of any kind, would be confused, and might possibly not make any defense, but the son of the Orient goes into the pocket of his buggy trousers, which is always well filled, engages a lawyer, and settles down to a fight as if he enjoyed it. He fights to the end, too, thriving on appeals and motions for a new trial, and often wiggles out of an apparently impossible position by sheer force of litigious persistence.

The Chicago Herald notes that "the old etymological absurdity, which derives the word 'news' from the initial letters of the words denoting the points of the compass—north, east, west, south—is again going the rounds of the press. Such a derivation is equally correct with that of the Southern school boy who said that 'hominy was derived from homini (the dative case of homo, a man) because it was good for a man.' 'News' is simply the plural of the adjective now used, as a noun. The word has now fallen into the purloin of *honnelle*. Really, there is no science in which a little learning is so dangerous a thing as in philology."

According to the *Boston Cultivator*, "the people of Southern California are pleased with the new channel for Colorado River, which it has broken for itself, and which makes Salton Lake possible. The lake will modify the arid, heated temperature of Southern California, Arizona and possibly also New Mexico. The Southern Pacific Railroad is about to try to stop the overflow of Colorado River on the ground that the lake is likely to *destroy its banks*. But a lake for this arid region is far better than the desert that has herto existed there. Let the railroad company change its lines to the northern shores of the lake, and await with confidence the increased business which an abundant supply of moisture will create in that region. It is likely that the courts will be appealed to for the purpose of preventing changes in the present course of the river, which will make a rich country out of what must otherwise always have been a desert."

That model lodging-houses have proven a benefit to the working classes few persons who have investigated the subject, believes the *New York Observer*, will probably deny. That they have met the need of the poorer classes of the wage earners seems doubtful. The evidence shows that much remains yet to be accomplished in this direction. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that even from a merely commercial point of view, the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes, if properly carried out, is profitable. It is stated that the eleven companies in London existing for this purpose pay an average dividend of rather more than four per cent., while in Glasgow model lodging-houses bring in from four and a half to five per cent. on the outlay.

In Canada, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto observed the day as a holiday, and parades and picnics were general. The parade at Denver, Colo., had 12,000 men in line, and was reviewed by the Governor and Mayor. Business was suspended.

After the parade at Cincinnati the various unions went to Wooddale Park, where Max McElroy and John Seitz made addresses. At Troy there was a mammoth *parade and picnic* in the afternoon. Lieutenant Gov. Jones reviewed the parade and made a speech. At Rochester there was an entire cessation of business and parades and picnics were the order of the day. At Utica every manufacturer had a *picnic* and nearly all the stores. The labor unions paraded and made a fine display. At Albany all the labor unions joined in a joint parade and picnic in the afternoon.

Business in San Francisco was partially suspended and 3,500 men were in the line of parade.

Twenty thousand men paraded in St. Louis and spent the afternoon and evening in a picnic at Lindell Park.

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At Cleveland business was suspended and after the morning parade athletic contests were held at Forest City Park in the afternoon.

### IN MARCHING ARRAY, THE NATION'S HOSTS OF ARTI- SANS APPEARED.

Chicago's Monster Demonstration—From Ocean to Ocean the Day Was Generally Observed—The Occasion Free from Broils and Tumults—A Credit to Participants.

"In Union There Is Strength." Among the few American holidays, Labor Day has won a prominence deservedly and distinctively its own. Not only do the largest cities unite in its observance but smaller towns as well have caught the spirit, and by common consent the day is made a time when, undisturbed by any of the troubles that may have agitated their world, the toilers of the nation meet in grand review, and not only their associates but their fellow men who stand in the relation of employers are given opportunity to more thoroughly appreciate that "In union there is strength."

The workingmen, by consistent argument and persistent work, have gained, in nearly every State, legal recognition of their day, and by the moderation with which they have participated in the celebration, they have dispelled all their forebodings of trouble with which the idea was first received.

The shrewdness with which questions of public import are considered; the masterly system with which they unite to accomplish chosen aims; the cogency of reasoning in support of their positions when opposition is encountered; the justice which generally characterizes their action—all have tended to inspire a respect in the minds of employers, legislators and professional men vastly different from the indifference, patronage and condescension meted them but comparatively few years ago.

Now, when Labor Day arrives, the participants march in review before men learned in letters and high in state councils and authority; they listen to addresses delivered by orators from Congress halls and amphitheaters, fast fêted, those present in solid ranks an organization surpassing in strength that of which no other class is capable.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of the author's right to the article. "Written only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in writing names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct."

THAT terrible fall which dislocated the Kaiser's knee-cap did not even jar the toggle-joint of his tongue. Man, imperial man, is indeed wonderfully made.

A NEW JERSEY woman who married a cowboy now has to pay him \$3 a week alimony. Here's one instance of retribution—the woolly West for once gets even with Jersey.

A PARAGRAPH is now going the rounds that "the Chinese do not permit their women to be photographed." It will take something higher than the Chinese wall to keep the Kodak out of the empire.

AND now Chicago boasts a leprosy case. When New York discovered that it had a leper a few days ago it was not to be expected that the announcement of a similar find in Chicago would be long delayed.

If you hear a man mispronounce a word, the polite thing to do, if you have occasion to repeat it, is to mispronounce it as he did. Anything else would be in the nature of a correction, and few people like that.

WHEN you go on a visit, always announce how long you intend to stay. Your hostess is curious to know, and by telling her, you will give her a chance to plan your pleasures to fit the time you will spend with her.

In all the cities the theatrical managers complain of the press of stage-struck females—girls, and wives who have abandoned their husbands to take part in comic opera. They would find in the long run more happiness and profit in the kitchen.

More suicides are committed in the hottest month of the year than in the eleven months put together. If you are feeling at all despondent about anything, compel yourself to be more cheerful. Your relatives do not want to put on heavy clothes in hot weather.

THE people who are always expecting to die usually live the longest. If a man wants to live a long life let him moan and groan at the slightest pain, and talk of death as though it nudged him every moment on the elbow. He is the man who lives to be the oldest inhabitant.

THE piano has become such a nuisance in Boston that practicing is regulated by law. Children are only allowed to practice one hour a day, and that in the morning. Other cities are talking of adopting the same regulation. There is no doubt that the piano is becoming a very prominent nuisance.

TOO MANY of the good times are for the young. There is no reason why a man should stop having a good time because he has passed 50. The old people should get together, enter their protest, make arrangements for enjoying themselves, and leave the young folks at home to watch the house for a change.

A TABLE statue has been found on the island of Milo of a Grecian boxer, and is said to be a splendid work of art in a good state of preservation. It is slightly larger than the average pugilist of these times, and does not show gloves. Perhaps they did not have Marquis of Queensberry rules in the old times.

"THE world go 'mow," a prominent Texas paper, the Austin Statesman, in a leading editorial declares that "the pistol must go." That is the voice of civilization. Not one time in twenty does the pistol hit or kill the right party. The practice of carrying one in the pocket is cowardly and the result is usually disastrous.

WHY do people say that a thing is like a dream to express their opinion that it is beautiful? There is nothing very pretty about most dreams. They are usually a repetition of everything wretched and unhappy that has happened during the day. To every pleasant dream you have, you have twenty that make you feel sore all next day.

AS a source of wheat for export, Canada has been credited with a surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. It is now announced that the Dominion can spare an increase of 18,000,000 over last year in surplus, and indicates the rapid advance of the Red River country into the grain-growing competition of the world.

THE Shah of Persia knows his business. Furthermore the Shah is to use a sporting expression, very hot stuff to deal with. News has just reached London that Abdullah Kahn, governor of one of the Shah's provinces, has been boiled alive by order of the monarch because he embezzled taxes. Embezzlers do sometimes get into hot water after all.

FRANCE politely announces the transfer of Minister Roustam from Washington to Madrid as a "promotion," and sends to Washington in his stead an obscure diplomat who has been vegetating in Tangier. Considering the very light estimation in which the United States is held by French diplomats it would be but fair play to reciprocate by making Fred Douglass United States Minister to Paris.

AN esteemed contemporary remarks that "the woman who lights the fire with coal oil is still abroad in the land." Begging the esteemed contempt of the pardon, she is not still abroad in the land. The woman who is just going to light the fire with coal oil may be, but the woman who

just has done so—she may be still, and she may be abroad, and she may be in the land, some six feet or so in it, but she is not still abroad in the land, not by a jugful.

THE discovery of the new route across the continent of South America, by which it is possible that the journey from Lima to the eastern river ports may be reduced from thirty to four or five days, will tend to postpone the building of the proposed "back-bone" railroad. The advantages of the newly discovered short cut added to the present advantage of the water route would make a trip by the proposed railroad route a time-wasting journey.

A NEW YORK man has invented a sort of collapsible hat to be worn by women going to the theater. On the street it is an intricate maze of bows and lace, but in the house, by the pulling of a string, it becomes an unobtrusive and modest little affair. The inventor will win the gratitude of posterity if he succeeds in getting the idea adopted by the fair sex, but being an old seafaring man, he should recall the old adage of his craft about turning a woman and a ship.

CHILDREN should be taught early that water drowns and that fire burns. The dangerous combustible oils that explode and cause death and the treacherous under-currents which drown the expert swimmer, should convey lessons of caution to the living that would never be unlearned. There are people, however, who are foolishly trustful in the accomplishment taught at a natatorium as the mother who, when asked if she was not afraid to let her daughter cross the ocean, said: "La, no; she can swim."

A NEW YORK woman has just distinguished herself by selling a man who declined to become her son-in-law. Here is a new danger. It is bad enough for a man to be roasted by the mother of his wife, but when by avoiding that danger he simply jumps from the roasting pan into the scalding vat, there is no safety left for the poor male sex. If every man were to be tortured by the would-be mothers-in-law he has disappointed some would have hard path to travel to the grave.

LOAFERS are as regular in their habits as business men. You can always find them at their favorite places, and generally in the same chairs. They are usually great readers, and are promptly on hand to read the morning paper. Having performed this duty, they will discuss politics until noon, when they get a beefsteak and go home. They are down town later in the day, but only for a short time, unless they are poker players. If they are poker players, their afternoons are devoted to work.

Now that the drowsy journalist and disreputable newspaper man, Elliott of Columbus, is at last behind the bars of the penitentiary, where the equally infamous Bebout harbored for a year, it is to be hoped that those who consider slander as legitimate will be somewhat chary of indulging in personal abuse. It is a strong object lesson which some may wisely take to heart, and profit thereby. A

slave trader and dealers of Central Africa are mostly Arabs. They are men of wealth, and in preparing for a slave raid usually employ a considerable number of professional soldiers, who are either Arabs like themselves or natives trained to the use of arms. With their hired murderers they proceed to the interior, and after locating a village they deemed it desirable to attack, by a forced march they arrive in its vicinity usually a little before daybreak. With a dry rifle they fire the right camp and straw huts, set on fire, and then, before the deadly aim of the Arab sharpshooters, safely located in the surrounding jungle. Grown men and abe-bodied women who make resistance are ruthlessly murdered. The old and the very young are left to die of starvation, and only the strong of both sexes are carried off in the train of the slave dealer. As human life is cheap, little regard is felt or shown for the helpless captives. Sometimes the marchers are so desirous of getting away that many fall by the way. A slave too weak to carry his chains is shot, or if too far gone to be worth a charge of powder is left to be devoured by the hyenas. If 50 per cent. of the slaves reach a market, the dealer will still realize largely on his investment; so he has no incentive to spare life or show mercy.

Formerly prevailing on both the east and west coasts of the Dark Continent, the slave trade is now confined to a comparatively limited area. At the beginning of this century the slaves for the Americas came from the west coast, but long since that traffic was cut off. After the west coast was closed the Spanish Americans procured their supply from the east coast, but this, too, ceased to be a slave market after urgent representations had been made to the ruler of Zanzibar. The regions bordering on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden are now the only territory which furnishes an outlet to the slaves of Central Africa. Formerly,

the most unique souvenirs spoon is the one which has the weird design of an arched-back cat. It is not a old woman astride a broom. It is not a new feature of the spoon collection, years ago, and it does not take with American people. It has not become a craze yet to claim descent from witches, but foreigners buy these souvenirs with avidity. They certainly represent a remarkable epoch in American history. The prehistoric ancestor and the witch of Salem made a picturesque lineage, to say the least.

IT was assumed that when the Great Eastern was condemned as a structure too large for profitable use upon the water, the limit of size for ocean steamers would be reached far below the dimensions of the experiment of a third of a century ago. That was 692 feet in length on deck. It was a failure for the uses it was built for. It was made of service in laying some of the ocean cables and within the past year or two was broken up for junk. But the tendency now is to enormous size with the increase in speed. The Cunard line is building a steamer to be 600 feet in length, which is expected to break the present record. It is eighteen feet longer than the Teutonic, the latest record-breaker, and 100 feet longer than the champion of 1882. The limit does not appear.

Washing Away the Earth.

A French geologist has made a careful calculation of the amount of solid matter yearly carried off into the ocean by the action of the rivers of the world and other causes. He estimates that the reduction of the average height of the surface of the solid land is 0.006 inches each year. Making allowance for the corresponding rise in the bed of the ocean, and taking no account of the occurrence of volcanic and other exceptional phenomena—the general tendency of which is to hasten the process of disintegration—the period at which the solid land will have ceased to exist and the surface of the earth will be covered with water has been estimated. As, however, that period is 4,500,000 years distant, the prediction need cause no immediate disquietude.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A FANTOM match led to the discovery of a house-breaker in Kalamazoo, Mich. After entering a house, he imprudently endeavored to light his way by igniting a match that made a snapping report like a toy torpedo. The noise awoke a sleeper, and he captured the house-breaker.

#### DEAL IN HUMAN FLESH.

##### WHERE THE SLAVE TRADE STILL EXISTS.

How the Business Is Carried On, and What Sort of People Indulge in It—Desolation Wrought by the Slave-Hunter—Scenes and Incidents—On Exhibition in the Market.

The Slave Trade.

The present crisis again the slave trade is still, probably, the most deplorable blow to this nefarious institution. Less than one hundred years ago slavery was recognized and legalized in every country on the globe, with perhaps one exception, but such has been the growth of an enlightened public opinion on this subject that now no civilized nation tolerates it, and all are engaged either directly or indirectly in efforts for the suppression of the traffic in human beings.

The African slave trade, the curse of modern times, was begun by Portugal in 1481, continued by Spain, and, with scarcely an exception, every maritime nation of Europe at one time or another found profit in the purchase and sale of the unfortunate creatures torn by violence from their homes and destined to fate greater than death. The slave trade began in Africa, brutalized a tract of country extending fifteen degrees on each side of the equator by forty degrees in width from east to west, a territory of over 4,000,000 square miles. The inhabitants of this vast extent of country, a district about equaling in size the whole of North America, are in constant war, the strong endeavoring to subdue and make captives of the weak. For two and a half centuries men and women have been

the N.E. for the purpose of discovering the extent of the slave trade in the Sudan, and disclosed the fact that at least 50,000 slaves a year were taken from that country into Arabia and Turkey by way of the Nile. The English occupa-

or Damascus may be faithfully performed.

The third great territory in which slavery still finds a place is Persia. As in the case of the others, the extent of this country is scarcely appreciated by Americans. The length of Persia from

the N.E. to the S.W. is about 900 miles, its breadth from north to south is about 700, and its area nearly 650,000 square miles. The number of the population is uncertain, the lowest estimate being 5,000,000, and the highest 15,000,000.

The Red Sea is about 1,500 miles long, and from twenty, in its narrowest part, to 250 wide. The Gulf of Aden presents 600 miles more of coast line, and to prevent communication between two shores so extensive is practically impossible. The slave caravans are halted a short distance in the country, a large boat is prepared and kept near the shore. The approach of a foreign man of war creates no uneasiness, for unless slaves are actually on board nothing can be done. A gunboat, its officers and slaves armed to be embarked, may wait in the vicinity for a month or six weeks, but not the slightest misdemeanor will be observable. The patience of the East is proverbial. Sooner or later the gunboat must run up to Suez or down to Aden, Massowah or Shukain for coal; then the slaves are hurried aboard, and before the gunboat can return the slave ship has reached the other side, landed her cargo, and is waiting as patiently there as on the African coast. The gunboat reappears, but beyond a shifting of place there is nothing more suspicious to be observed on the second visit than on the first; and thus, in spite of the most earnest efforts on the part of the most honest, the infamous business is continued.

It may seem strange that, in the present day, a market can be found for human beings, but there are still three considerable countries the people of which buy all the slaves they can get. The vessel itself, which is of oak, clinker-built, and 75 feet long, is preserved in the Archaeological Museum at Christiania.

Life in the North, however, fundamentally honest, was attended in those days by accessories of considerable splendor. Gastronomic refinements were indeed unknown. Boiled veal counted as the "best of dainties"; roast pork with wheaten bread might also be provided for favored guests, in addition of which delicacies, curds and buttermilk were welcome; and the bulb of garlic during a royal visit comprised, on alternate days, fish and milk, meat and ale. Yet the tables spread with such simple repasts were often gay with embroidered cloths and radiant with gilded vessels, dainty glass blakers and repousse silver and bronze drinking-horns. They were surrounded, too, by gorgeously clad revellers. Scarlet cloaks lined with fur and secured with magnificient fibulae of bronze inlaid with silver, or of silver gilt diversified with filigree-work, garnets or pearls, were hung over silver-tipped canes, or kirtles made of a kind of velvet called "pall."

These were belted in with girdles finely wrought of precious metals, gold rings encircled legs, arms, and fingers; silk caps, adorned with lace, covered the head; shoes were of leather covered with beaten gold and stitched with silk; a gold band like a diadem confined tawny and profuse locks flowing down to the shoulders. We hear, beside of gloves made soft with down, of suits of "many-colored English cloth," ruff-and-dust cloaks and of fur-lined mantles with golden neck straps. Sigurd the Jarl figures in St. Olaf's Saga as clad in "blue kirtle and blue hose, high shoes laced around his legs, a gray cloak and a gray broad-brimmed hat and a hood over his face, a starr in his hand with a gilt ring mounted at the upper end, and a silver ring hung."—*Edinburgh Review.*

Mr. W. E. BEAR, the well-known English writer on agricultural statistics, supplies to Bradstreet's a "rough estimate" of the shortage in the wheat harvests of Europe this year, and of the sources of supply from other parts of the world. Mr. Bear's estimate, it should be noted, takes account of the short crop as an element in calculating the demand for wheat. He begins with Russia, whose wheat production last year (including Poland) was about 212,000,000 bushels and her exports about 90,000,000 bushels. This year Mr. Bear thinks her crop will not be over 180,000,000 bushels, and her exports not above 40,000,000. Austria-Hungary falls short this year 27,000,000 bushels as compared with last year. The country will not be able to spare more than 8,000,000 bushels. Italy and Serbia may export 12,000,000 bushels. The power of the exporting countries of Europe to supply the importing countries will have a deficiency of 371,000,000 bushels; so that Europe in the aggregate will be under the necessity of importing 281,000,000 bushels from the other quarters of the world. What countries can supply this amount? Mr. Bear thinks that India may furnish 33,000,000 and the United States 144,000,000, leaving still a shortage of 104,000,000 to be looked for in Australia, South America, Canada, Asia Minor, Egypt, etc. Mr. Kain-Jackson shows that this wheat requirement of Europe will call for ship room of 5,600,000 bushels per week average for the whole year. The editor of Bradstreet's considers Mr. Bear's estimate of the European deficiency rather under than over the mark.

THE capture and detention of Africans is not, however, the only slavery that exists in the three countries named. The institution of the harem is known in all three, and the harem is but legalized slavery in its most objectionable form. The supply of women and girls for the harems of the East is kept up by the most detestable means. The field for the kidnaped was formerly Georgia and Circassia, the two mountainous countries having always been famous for their beauty, and before the Russians overran them the regions of the Caucasus were supplied from the mountains of Armenia.

Other states have no right to interfere in the domestic affairs of these oriental despots, and so cannot suppress slavery within their limits. There most that can be done by any civilized power is to endeavor to diminish the evil by cutting off the source of supply, and so prevent an increase in the number of slaves. This, it is fair to presume, is being done, as the increased efficiency of the two patrols on the Red Sea has had a curious and unexpected result in Africa.

##### AUTUMN COSTUMES.

Two Very Stylish Gowns with Hats and Gloves to Match.

THE two costumes pictured in illustration are types of autumn styles such as are met with at the exclusive and refined country resorts. The white cloth gown on the right is most charmingly set off by a yoke and a deep band of pale-blue silk striped with white, while the bottom of the skirt and the corsage are finished with deep volants of pleated white gauze. A very stylish black velvet hat of an original shape, trimmed

tends about 1,500 miles, and from east to west about 800; thus, allowing for the irregularities of the coast, it has about 1,800,000 square miles of area. The United States, excluding Alaska, has an area of about 3,000,000 square miles, so that the peninsula of Arabia is really about one-half the size of the United States, in extent being about 1,600 miles from north to south, as the distance from St. Paul to New Orleans, and about as wide as from St. Louis to New York. The number of people in Arabia is uncertain, the lowest estimate being about 4,000,000, and the highest exceeding 8,000,000. The people are known as the tribes of nomadic, who have never permitted the passage of foreigners through their country. But one thing we do know, that there is a lively demand for slaves, and a ready sale for them at any and every part of this immense extent of country. Thousands of the Africans annually transported from their native country to Asia are sold in the markets of Muscat, Jeddah, Mecca, and Medina, but not a few of the best pass on through Arabia to Turkey.

THE Turkish Empire of which Arabia is supposed to form a part, forms by far the best foreign market for African slaves. Nominally the Sultan's dominions comprise about 2,000,000 square miles and 25,000,000 population, but leaving out Egypt, Tunis, and the independent states of the Balkans, about 1,500,000 square miles of territory and about 31,000,000 people are governed from the Sublime Porte, the territory being about half as large as the United States, and with about half the population. In all this country slavery is still practiced; millions of slaves are held by the Turks, and people living thousands of miles away in the heart of Africa cut each other's throats in order that household service in Constantinople

with autumn flowers, and black gloves complete this exquisite costume. The garment worn by the lady on the left is made up in old red silk, richly trimmed with black lace, and intended to be worn over a thin, house gown when dressing. A black feathered hat with a black lace hat richly garnished with autumn flowers add to the air of refinement and distinction which characterizes this garment.

GAY circles naturally indulge in rounds of pleasure.—*Baltimore American.*

#### SHIPS AS BURIAL PLACES.

##### A Curious Scandinavian Disposition of the Dead.

Burial ships have so far been discovered to the number of about a dozen in Sweden and Norway. The bodies laid in them, burned or unburned, were equipped with pathetic care. Besides being elaborately adorned and adorned, they had placed at their disposal means of employment and diversion, such as writing tablets, forging tools, whetting stones, scissars, cooking utensils, chessmen, draughtsmen and dice. In one of nine boats containing as many bodies, disinterred in the churchyard of Vendell in Uppland, weapons and implements were associated with the remains of three horses, three dogs, a cow, a pig, ram, ewe and goose. Another sheltered the bones of a goose, a duck, a falcon, a raven, a crow and a swan.

It is the shepherd of the sheep that is brought into distinct portrayal here. May his form and face be clearly depicted. Who wants the shepherd? Long enough they have sought pasture at the will of hirelings and allens. O to see them come, come to this lesson, to the shepherd himself! May many an estray catch vision and voice the plaintive song of the South land, na!

"De Massa ob sheepfold.

Deat guards ob sheepfold blin.

Went down fro glomerin' meadow.

# THE JOURNAL.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

"The tide has turned without a doubt. We see at last a change begin: The golden grain is going out. The golden ore is coming in."

There are 292,241 more sheep in Ohio now than there were in 1890. Thus does the McKinley law "ruin" our sheep raising industry.—*Det. Tribune*.

Judge Cooley is one of the ablest and most upright men in the country, and his retirement from this commission will be a great loss to the public service.—*Niles Sun*.

His services to the state and to the country have won for him a measure of respect of which any one might be justly proud.—*Saginaw Courier-Herald*.

The resignation of Judge Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan as a member of the interstate commerce commission deprives that body of the service of its ablest member.—*Jackson Patriot*.

There are an even dozen states in the Union that have 1,000,000 acres or more in corn this year. Missouri stands third in the list with an acreage of 6,728,000.

Pork brings 50 cents a barrel more since the reopening of the markets in Germany and Denmark. Products of the farm are in tremendous demand this year, and are quoted everywhere at McKinley prices.—*Det. Tribune*.

In these days of wild and reckless financial schemes it is worth 50,000 honest dollars a year to have a sound Republican President in the White House, with a great big veto at hand ready for use.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The currency question is rapidly forcing to the front as the all-important issue. It is more than probable that it will be more prominent than even the tariff issue in the Presidential fight next year.—*Toledo Blade*.

So far from preventing trade, the new tariff law has increased our foreign commerce. We know that this is against the theories of the new traders, but their maxims and the markets do not agree.—*Ec.*

Supreme regret is felt that Judge Cooley resigns from the interstate commission, not only because so able a jurist retires from so important a field, but also because of the illness which compelled him to do so.—*Bay City Tribune*.

Every great business firm in this country will watch with anxiety the proceedings of the next Democratic Congress because that party has never had their confidence or been able to successfully solve the great questions touching the progress and prosperity of this nation.—*Ez.*

Labor day was observed as a holiday in the leading cities throughout the United States and Canada. The celebration generally took the form of parades and speechmaking by labor leaders. In the New York procession a large number of women were in line.

Only Mr. Blaine's death or peremptory refusal to be a candidate can prevent his unanimous nomination for Presidency by the republican national convention. And if James G. Blaine be nominated, his election will be a foregone conclusion.—*Grand Rapids Eagle*.

The next Congress will not have to provide for a pension deficiency. General Raum says that there will be a surplus of \$8,000,000 in the pension fund. This will be sad news to the democrats who have been howling about the "profligacy" of the last Congress.—*Det. Tribune*.

It is a definite and splendid fact that the tariff reform legislation of the last Congress has created a market for over \$60,000,000 worth more of farm products than were sold last year, and this beneficent work has not yet been completed.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

The tariff is a tax on the free trader, yet Johnston & Co., hardware dealers, of Chicago, in an interview with the representative of the Inter Ocean, call attention to the fact that less than twenty years ago all the galvanized sheet iron used in this country was imported and it was claimed that it could not be manufactured in the United States. The price at that time was 15 cents per pound. The Republicans raised the tariff to a protective point and its manufacture was commenced and the result is to-day galvanized sheet iron, home manufacture, better in quality than the imported ever was, is being sold at 4 and 5 cents per pound. "It will be the same with tin plate," says Mr. Johnston.

## The Farmer's Picnic.

According to Program, last Thursday was a beautiful day and nearly five hundred of the citizens of the County took advantage of it to attend the annual Farmer's Picnic.

We were prevented from attending by unavoidable business, much to our regret, and our report must needs be very meager, as we had no reporter on the ground, expecting to be present in person.

The universal report that the tables were most bountifully supplied and nicely arranged, is only what was anticipated by those who know the proverbial generosity of the farmers of this section, and of their families on such occasions. That the dinner was enjoyed by all goes without saying.

Mr. Perry Ostrander, President of the association and Mr. E. Parker, the efficient secretary had spared neither time or labor to have every arrangement complete in every detail, and they certainly merit the reward of praise with they received on every subject.

Secretary Blaine will return to his duties at the State department not later than the 1st of October. Word was received at his Washington residence this week to get it ready for the family at once. This will be very unpleasant news for the glooms who have labored so industriously through the summer just passed to kill him, but to the thousands of patriotic Americans who admire his manly way of conducting our foreign affairs it will be most welcome news.

The board of managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is holding a meeting here this week. The board is composed of the following gentlemen: Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, president; Gen. Martin F. McMahon, of New York, secretary; Gen. W. J. Stewell, New Jersey; Gen. John C. Black, Illinois (ex-Commissioner of Pensions);

Gen. Alfred L. Pearson, of Pennsylvania; Gen. James Barnett, of Ohio; Gen. Francis Fessenden, of Maine; Col. John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Maj. E. N. Morris, of Kansas; Maj. George H. Boonebrake, of California, and Maj. George W. Steele, of Indiana.

A poem, (published in another column), by Mrs. H. Finch, was read by her husband and fully illustrated at every stage, by the exhibition of every fruit referred to, in almost perfection. Mr. Finch proves on his farm the capabilities of this section for fruit raising.

A brief address by Wm. C. Johnson of Grove closed the literary part of the day.

There was quite an exhibition of fruit, flowers, vegetables and grains, and that, with the social enjoyment of the day, will tend to strengthen the society, and we believe will develop it into a full-fledged county fair; as we are informed, is already proposed, and started, by the purchase of twenty acres of land devoted to that purpose.

We have no report of the evening's pleasures except that the program was fully carried out, and that everybody pronounced the affair as a whole, a grand success.

The question of the seizure of the

Chilian steamer Itata, which many people feared might become a serious as well as an expensive one, has been happily settled at a conference held here, with Secretary Foster and Attorney General Miller representing this Government, and ex-Major Grace, of New York, and Messrs. Montt, Foster and Trumbull the new Chilian government. Under the agreement reached the Itata is to be turned over to the Chilian government and the case against her for violating our neutrality laws will be pressed in the courts, and the Chilian government is to pay to the United States a sum equal to the expenses of the capture.

Charleston in making the chase after the Itata. This is a very satisfactory

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## HERE'S A FISH STORY.

A TALE RELATED BY WISCONSIN FARMERS.

The Great Pickerel of Twin Lakes and How He Was Finally Slain—A Tale Where Legends Grow Very Large—Between the Eyes—Farmer Bundy and a Festive Pickerel.

Bigest of the Season.

The Twin Lakes of Wisconsin lie eighty miles west of Chicago. On the west shore of the smaller lake and within a stone's throw of a field of wild rice and wild celery is a ridge, and upon this ridge was the recent home of a camping party. The spot is one where legends grow large between the eyes. Every night when the moon was painting a luminous pathway upon the lake, farmers in Hickory shirts and hats that had been drawn to the root at the crown and tramped over the ridge and slept down to camp fire and talk about these legends which not only relate to the fish in the lake but to the things that fly over the lake. One of the farmers' stories, according to a writer in America, of the lower lake is associated with the pickerel. And when it is told by the farmers, who have now finished their harvesting, they roll their eyes and expectorate with a vehemence that is calculated to carry conviction to the mind of every listener. The other legend relates to a mosquito of enormous size and strength, and an insect of flesh-potency when engaged in his business.

Farmer Bundy carries the pickerel tales back to the time of the war when he was a boy in the house just over the crest of a yellow stubble-field



TELLING A LEGEND.

One winter's night he was spearfishing through the ice, when, of a sudden he heard a snort, and then, before he could lift his spear, a pickerel of enormous size seized him by the foot and tore the loose overshoe away. An instant later the fish darted beneath the ice and was not seen again until 1869, as the legend runs, when Farmer Vosburg caught him and landed him in a boat. It was a strong pull for the fish, even at that day, weighed as much as Farmer Vosburg's eldest child. The fish was wrangled from the boat and the sturdy fisherman went about to hit the fish in the head with an oar, when he suddenly attacked his captor and knocked him into the storm sheets with one swish of his tail. When the farmer rounded to, the pickerel was out of the boat and cutting water ten yards like the blade of a knife. His dorsal fin, it is now recorded, looked like a sail set before a sparkling breeze. Troubled not only by his misfortune in losing so great a fish, Farmer Vosburg

was worried about his wheat three days before.

She Is a Milleress.

Freedmen's Town, a suburb of Houston, Texas, boasts of a female miller, who has repeatedly proved herself a "match" for any three men that have pitted their united strength against hers, and who successfully routed Officer John Baxter and three of his assistants, all men of fine physique.

The woman is as black as night, and of a stature slightly above the average, but magnificently built and extraordinarily active. Her grin is such that she can easily stop any piece of machinery in the mill. Recently she broke a drive chain and thus saved the life of an old farmer whose long coat tails had become entangled in the gears. She works in all parts of the mill, and when firing she frequently breaks coal with her fist, if the hammer is not near. Elephants are of no use in that mill, for she carries grain to the top of the mill, faster than any machine that has been made. She can carry four two-bushel sacks filled with wheat to the top of the mill and be down stairs again before most millers could walk to the top of the mill. She just takes a sack under each arm and one in each hand and up she runs, seemingly without effort.

When the police attempted to arrest her, she not only was able to prevent them from putting the handcuffs on her, but taking the officer and his posse, one by one, flung them out of his house and locked the door.

Baxter, in particular, is accounted a man of unusual strength, and is of large build; but he says his muscles were as a child's when compared with those of the colored woman. The woman, whose name is Caroline Jenkins, is about 30 years old, and is the mother of seven children.

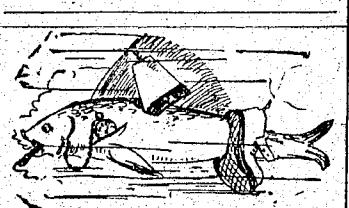
She has been seen to pick up a barrel of flour and carry it a distance without appearing to overexert herself, and when tested was found to be able to break with ease a new grass rope an inch in diameter.

When she runs out of coal she should utilize her great strength to operate the mill. —American Miller.

Bishop WILDFORCE once came near going on strike himself, and by a threat of doing so he carried a point. Entering a crowded church in which he was a visitor, one day, he escaped inside a lady whom he met at the door but who complained that there was no room. To his order to the heads to find her a seat, that functionary replied that it was impossible. Thereupon the Bishop declared: "Oh, if you don't, I won't preach." A luxuriously amazemented before his bulging eyes was the great fish bearing the harness of the ploughing horse. The bridle

snapped. There was a jingle as the bit was yanked from the jaws of the animal. The check-rein parted and followed the glistening buckles and rings as they shot into the water behind the black horse. The harbor Master gave the alarm; the counter round, and within two hours an expedition was formed to capture this mammoth pickerel. But the search, careful and alluring as it was, proved of no avail.

The story of the great fish of the lower lake was the subject of common talk for a month or more, and then it was referred to only when strangers asked to have it told to them. There



THE BIG PICKEREL.

was something gruesome about the antics of this wonderful pickerel which was always and vaguely referred to as "the big fish." It plainly differed from the rest of the fish in the lake. Some persons went so far as to say that he "hollered" on certain nights, and these nights when the moon was at its full. It was even said that the great fish was amphibious; that he came up shore from time to time and walked about on short, squat, legs, and that when he was of an observing turn of mind, he would rear himself up in the water and sweep the country with a pair of flaming or phosphorescent eyes. One day in 1859 a party of Rockford men, camping at Hickory Point, were using a hoop skirt wrapped in mosquito netting in catching minnows in the shallow channel which connects the two lakes, when they felt a vicious tug and then their contrivance darted from their grasp and was not seen again. Of course, "the big fish" was held responsible for this theft, as also for the loss of a leather hand and a brass bell which had been ruthlessly torn from a man as he was drinking water from the lake.

During the fall of 1860 fishermen on the lower lake reported having heard strange noises in and about the water, sometimes like the muffled tolling of a bell and then again like the upsetting of a handful of silverware. One man, who was on the lake at night, said the noises he heard sounded like a charioteer. The source of all these sounds was a mystery. Finally Farmer Vosburg, who knows about the lake than anybody, made up his mind to discover the cause of the disturbance. One evening when the air was still he put out in a boat with a shotgun. He had been laying along the west shore. He had been out all night when he heard a splash, the clang of a bell and the tinkling of other metallic substances. He knew he was in the wake of "the big fish" for no other fish could compare with the monster ahead of him. Putting all his strength to his oars Farmer Vosburg made chase. Of a sudden "the big fish" raised again, and for the second time the bell rang distinctly and there came the same metallic jingle. Farmer Vosburg is a fine shot. He can shoot the head off of chickens at 200 yards. When he fired at "the big fish" there was a grunt, which was almost human and blood spurted out to stain the waters. The "big fish" had been killed. His head was in shreds and his white belly was turned up to the rising sun. Farmer Vosburg hauled the monster into the boat. It had doubted the identity of the fish, that doubt was dispelled when he beheld Farmer Bundy's overshoe still about the middle of the leviathan. Then, too, the fish was firmly entangled in the hoop skirt net of the Rockford encampment, while from gills to tail he was girdled with the straps of Farmer Mader's harness. Around the dorsal fin and belly was the leather hand and brass bell; but stranger than all to the gaping farmer was the discovery of his watch chain of pocket in the side of the fish which had been cut in the last ten years and years ago. The crystal was intact. Even the crystal had not been shattered. The watch had stopped at 1:03. That was the price at which Farmer Vosburg had sold his wheat three days before.

The next important stroke in swimming is the breast stroke. When the swimmer places his hands in the position described above, he inflates his chest and springs forward, striking out at the same time. Both arms and legs should be used at the same time. While the arms are striking out, the legs should be pushed down. As the arms come back to the recover, the legs are drawn back into place in the next stroke. All the speed gained from the kick does not come from pushing the water with the feet. The most of it is derived from bringing the legs quickly together very near the end of the kick at the point where they are stretched farthest apart. The management of the breath is another important thing. Always breathe when you are beginning to recover with your arms, so that the body can have the greatest buoyancy at the time it needs it most.

To swim on the back is very easily learned. When in deep water roll over on your back and stretch out the legs and drop them a little lower than the body. Keep the hands close to the side; then paddle with them in a rotary fashion from the wrist. Keep the lungs filled with air and you will find swimming on the back more comfortable than when lying on the stomach.

He will cry and fight when the pipe is taken from him and laugh merrily when it is returned. He has frequently smoked two pipes of tobacco and a cigar a day. He prefers the pipe to a cigar. His own pipe, which he has been using for several months, is colored from service and has an inch of stem broken off.

Energy of Sunshine.

"All the energy in the world," said Dr. C. F. Chandler in a recent lecture before the Columbus School of Mines,

"comes from sunshine. Even the energy in the electric battery that rings the doorbells of our homes has its origin in the light of the great solar system. The force in the copper wire

that sets the bell to ringing comes from the zinc plate in the battery jar, the energy in the zinc plate comes from the anthracite coal with which it was burned when taken from the mines; and, finally, the energy in the anthracite coal was put there by the sunlight that fed and nourished it when it existed, ages ago, as trees and plants. An interesting misapprehension that exists in the minds of a good many persons is concerning the vital dangers that lurk in the pressure of, say, a thousand volts. The newspapers often tell us that a man has been killed from such a pressure, whereas, in fact, such a pressure alone could not kill a human being. I have frequently caught in my hand spars possessing an electro-motive power of 100,000 volts without feeling more than a very slight burn. The danger arises only when the spars are reinforced by a good many amperes or currents, and when one takes hold of a charged wire. Then one feels a shock that is unmistakable, because the force of a great many currents in the wire suddenly decomposes all the fluids in his body. The salt in the blood at once turns to chlorine gas and the man whose veins are charged with this deadly poison cannot be expected to live."

In floating hold the hands above the surface and step up and down, first with one and then with the other foot, taking care to point the toes downward when raising the foot, and by bending the ankle step down flat-footed, so that in raising the foot the body is not dragged down, and in stepping down the body is raised up.

As soon as one has learned the breast stroke he should learn the dive. Thereupon the Bishop declared: "Oh, if you don't, I won't preach." A luxuriously amazemented before his bulging eyes was the great fish bearing the harness of the ploughing horse. The bridle

was fully the length of the rotting posts of the old bridge, had been seen plunging along the surface of the water with a noise that sounded like the exhaust of an engine in a saw-mill. One day in 1860 Farmer Mader and his horse and wagon had come to wash them. He was unloading the spokes of the wheels preparatory to going to the annual "trot" at Hickory Point when he heard a mighty smash. He threw up his hands in amazement, for before his bulging eyes was the great fish bearing the harness of the ploughing horse. The bridle

## THE ART OF THE SWIMMER.

Instructions for Acquiring Skill Which Is Both Useful and Pleasurable.

Nine out of ten persons who teach themselves to swim do not swim properly, says the New York *Telegraph*. To swim correctly does not necessarily mean to keep afloat for a long time or even to cover a long distance in reasonably fast time. It means the art of making the different parts of the body perform their work perfectly with the use of the least strength and at the same time contribute to the ease of the swimmer.

The first thing a beginner must learn is to overcome his fear of the water. Unless he has perfect confidence in himself he will never learn a stroke. Usually boys evince this weakness when they begin, but they soon get out of it. The first lesson in swimming is the movement of the feet. Usually tanks have a bar fastened to one of the sides and level with the surface of the water. Grasp this bar so as to hold the head above the water and go through the motions of a perfect kick, such as is used in the breast stroke. Do this until you have it perfect and then the first lesson is over.

The second lesson is the stroke. Walk toward the center of the tank until the water reaches the shoulders. Then turn and face the steps and put the hands in proper form for a stroke. This is the proper form: The hands should be outstretched, palms downward, and the fingers close together and the two thumbs touching each other. Then go through the motions of a perfect stroke. When one feels confident that he can use his feet and his hands together, while standing in the above position he must take a long breath and attempt to swim toward the

breast stroke. Then plunge into the water, taking care not to open the eyes until the head and part of the body are under the water. There are many ways of diving, but the straightforward plunge is the simplest and best.

In diving in shallow water it is the safest to squat and make a plunge, strike the surface flat and glide out



DIVING "SHALLOW."

into deep water. Swimming under water is very easily learned. When at a proper distance below the surface strike out, using the breast stroke, taking care to bring the arms back straight. To come up make a downward stroke with the arms and that will bring the body to the surface.

## CRYES FOR HIS 'BACCY.'

A Chicago 2-year-old Who Has a Passion for Smoking.

Leonard Turner, a 2-year-old Chicago babe, smokes a pipe and cigars.

Little "Lennie," as his pet name runs, is a great smoker. When but a few months old he was taught to smoke tobacco in an ordinary clay pipe. Now he cries for it.

He is a pretty child, with even, regular features, big, bright, black eyes, and very dark hair. His complexion is clear and a healthy glow runs over his features. He wears a neat little red and white striped dress, black stockings, new shoes, and evidently has been well cared for. He is the picture of health, is very lively, constantly laughing, and would make a nice picture for dainty advertising novelties.

His pipe was held up to his view. He at once began laughing, crowing and clapping his hands and toddled across the room, reaching for that pipe. It was handed him. He poked the stem between his red lips, jammed the chubby fingers down into the bowl, and looked longingly at the one who had handed him the pipe as if to say, "Fill it up and light it for me."

He cannot light the pipe, though he makes a fair stagger at filling it. Though he has not all his teeth yet, he can hold the pipe in place without touching his hand to it.

Still, his favorite methods of smoking are two—"the quiet smoke" and the "gad-about smoke," as the neighbors have termed them. For the former he sits flat on the floor with his fat little legs pushed out ahead of him, holds the pipe with his right hand, and puffs industriously until it is well going, then takes the pipe from his mouth and watches the smoke curl away, while a very sober and meditative look rests upon his face. His appearance then is droll and comical. He looks as if thinking of some great problem in finance or politics.

"On the way down to Trinidad the brig made considerable water, and when we came to unload her cargo we found the sword sticking into her as I have told you. A portion of it was

afterward carried to Boston, and is probably there yet."

## AN AERIAL TOP.

Zip! up, up, she goes! There! she's out of sight!

An instant of silence. There! she comes! down, down, down; there she is across the street.

In the lively scramble a lucky youngster grabs it and, hastening to the vendor, says: "Here she is, 'mister.' " "All right," says the vendor. "I give you a penny every time you catch the aerial top."

This is a Forty-second street scene. "Here is your aerial top, a regular sky skimmer. You can see it go out of sight. Only ten cents." Meanwhile, in the intervals of the jangle, the vendor with his wild warbler imitated the canary, mocking bird, various arinals, and Punch and Judy.

A newcomer says: "I'd like to see it go up," and up she goes, down she comes, and another gamin gets his penny for securing the sky skimmer, while an occasional passer-by invests a dime in the interesting toy.

The object of so much interest, says the *Scientific American*, was a simple three-armed wheel punched out of tin, with its arms widened at their outer ends and all inclined in the same direction, a little spool with prongs at one end, which enter corresponding holes in the central portion of the wheel; a wire supporting the whole, and a string wound around the spool for giving the flier its impulse.

The string is quickly pulled, and the rapid rotation of this aerial

foot on his insecure legs, filling the air with wreaths of smoke and stopping frequently to laugh, throw the burning tobacco about him, and crow at the disturbance it causes.

He will cry and fight when the pipe is taken from him and laugh merrily when it is returned.

He has frequently smoked two pipes of tobacco and a cigar a day. He prefers the pipe to a cigar. His own pipe, which he has been using for several months, is colored from service and has an inch of stem broken off.

## ENERGY OF SUNSHINE.

"All the energy in the world," said Dr. C. F. Chandler in a recent lecture before the Columbus School of Mines,

"comes from sunshine. Even the energy in the electric battery that rings the doorbells of our homes has its origin in the light of the great solar system. The force in the copper wire

that sets the bell to ringing comes from the zinc plate in the battery jar, the energy in the zinc plate comes from the anthracite coal with which it was burned when taken from the mines; and, finally, the energy in the anthracite coal was put there by the sunlight that fed and nourished it when it existed, ages ago, as trees and plants. An interesting misapprehension that exists in the minds of a good many persons is concerning the vital dangers that lurk in the pressure of, say, a thousand volts. The newspapers often tell us that a man has been killed from such a pressure, whereas, in fact, such a pressure alone could not kill a human being. I have frequently caught in my hand spars possessing an electro-motive power of 100,000 volts without feeling more than a very slight burn. The danger arises only when the spars are reinforced by a good many amperes or currents, and when one takes hold of a charged wire. Then one feels a shock that is unmistakable, because the force of a great many currents in the wire suddenly decomposes all the fluids in his body. The salt in the blood at once turns to chlorine gas and the man whose veins are charged with this deadly poison cannot be expected to live."

The fastest stroke in swimming on the back is the overhand stroke. The knees are raised slightly, and in kicking down, first with the right and then with the left, you drive the water away from you with the sole of the foot as the leg goes down, and with the top of the foot as it comes up. While the feet are paddling in this manner, the arms are thrown alternately out of the water over the head, sweeping the water back on the recover, and under the water back on the stroke.

## SWIMMING ON THE BACK.

water over the head, sweeping the water back on the recover, and under the water back on the stroke.

Now for floating. The best way to learn how to float is to catch each foot by the toes with the hands, lie on the back, and swing the feet outward, throwing the head well back. Be careful always to fill the lungs with air before executing these movements.

Breathe quickly while floating, and do not exhaust the lungs, for when they are empty the body immediately sinks. After this has been tried a number of times, let the feet go, stretch them out straight, extending the arms above the head so that the toes, face, and fingers are above water, and then you will find the position very easy.

In floating hold the hands above the surface and step up and down, first with one and then with the other foot, taking care to point the toes downward when raising the foot, and by bending the ankle step down flat-footed, so that in raising the foot the body is not dragged down, and in stepping down the body is raised up.

As soon as one has learned the breast stroke he should learn the dive. Thereupon the Bishop declared: "Oh, if you don't, I won't preach."

When the police attempted to arrest her, she not only was able to prevent them from putting the handcuffs on her, but taking the officer and his posse, one by one, fl



# THE WICKED WORLD.

OCCURRENCES THEREIN FOR A WEEK.

## THE POSTAL SYSTEM.

WHAT WANAMAKER WILL SAY CONCERNING IT.

Went Into the Ditch—Hold Operations of Georgia Train Robbers—Milk Made from Corn Without the Intervention of Cow—Base-Hall Dablings—One Whom Guiteau Cursed—Fell Fifty Feet—Another Tassoot.

POSTAL GROWTH.

Mr. Wanamaker Thinks It Calls for Reduced Charges, Etc.

Three of the subjects which the Postmaster General will discuss in his forthcoming annual report are 1-cent postage, free delivery in small towns, and postal telegraphy. Upon the first subject, the Postmaster General will refer to the large number of petitions that he has received during the past year asking for the establishment of the 1-cent rate. Mr. Wanamaker will not recommend such a change in his possession before Congress for that body to act upon. He will say that 1-cent postage would be a good thing and should be brought about as early as possible, but is convinced that its inauguration would necessitate the employment of a much larger force of men, the increase in the size of postal cars and the enlargement of the post offices, among other things. Whether this disease is growing out of a decreased postage rate would not more than offset the conveniences which that rate would induce is a matter which will be left to Congress to determine. In that part of the report which will treat of the extension of free delivery to small towns Mr. Wanamaker will speak very positively. He expects to show that the recent extension of that system on its present limited scale has paid for itself. From that he will argue in substance that, as it is a good and inexpensive convenience, the country ought to have more of it.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Frightful Wreck on the Union Pacific Railway in Colorado.

A Denver (Colo.) special says: Passenger train No. 314, bound toward Denver on the Graymont Division of the Union Pacific Railway, was wrecked near Beaver Brook Station, and twenty-six passengers were injured, five of whom will probably die. The train was late and running rapidly, and when rounding a sharp curve the engine car left the track and rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment. It was followed by the mail and two passenger coaches, one of which turned over twice before reaching the bottom. The train was loaded with passengers, many of whom were Knights of Pythias, who were returning from the Knights of Pythias State convention which was held at Aspen last week. When the news reached Golden, Col., a wrecking train was ordered out and was starting when Robert P. Price, an employee of the road, ran out to board the engine car, so his revolver was fired from his hip pocket, the hammer striking the engine, and the weapon was discharged, the ball taking effect in the man's neck, making a wound which will result fatally.

ON THE DIAMOND.

How the Clubs Engaged in the National Game Stand.

Following is a showing of the standing of each of the teams of the different associations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.  
W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.  
Chicago... 73 44 .627 Cleveland... 53 67 .443  
Pittsburgh... 62 47 .569 Brooklyn... 51 67 .452  
New York... 62 47 .569 St. Louis... 51 67 .452  
Philadelphia... 55 55 .518 Cincinnati... 46 72 .393

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.  
W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.  
Boston... 63 58 .593 Cincinnati... 57 67 .450  
Louisville... 63 58 .593 Brooklyn... 51 67 .452  
Baltimore... 50 53 .513 Washington... 51 67 .452  
Philadelphia... 64 55 .533 Louisville... 40 76 .389

MILK WITHOUT COWS.

A Stock Company in Michigan to Make the Fluid Out of Corn and Water. At Kalamazoo, Mich., a stock company is to be formed for the purpose of supplying Chicago and Kalamazoo permanently with milk, and especially during the World's Fair. Mr. Parker, of Grand Rapids, has secured a patent for an apparatus for extracting a plant which added to four gallons of water and four gallons of milk makes a mixture impossible to be distinguished from pure milk. It is thought to be nutritious and can be delivered at Chicago at 7 cents per gallon. The difference in taste cannot be detected.

ROBBED THE EXPRESS CAR.

Two Bold Operators Hold Up a Train on the Georgia Central Road.

The night express on the Central Railroad, which left Savannah, Georgia, the other night, is reported to have been held up about five miles west of there by two men and the Southern Express car robbed. The robbers were passengers on the train, who entered the express car as the train stopped at a crossing and compelled the messenger to open a safe which contained the money. The sealed safe was not touched.

MADE THE HOPE THAT HANGED GUILTEAU.

Another Supposed Victim of the Assassins' Curse Dies at St. Louis.

Robert H. Humphrey, the man who made the rope with which Guiteau was hanged, was stricken down at St. Louis, with paralysis of the spinal cord and died. Guiteau, before his death, cursed the men responsible for his execution, predicting that they would come to no good end, and several of these men have gone to untimely graves.

Lost His Life Through Fright.

John Carey, an old citizen of Logansport, Ind., while crossing the railroad tracks, heard the engine whistle, stopped in the middle of the track as it struck helpless, and was run over and killed.

Father and Daughter Killed at a Crossing.

Jacob H. Shaffer and his two daughters, Ella and Ida, attempted to cross a railroad track in a buggy ahead of a passenger train at Warren, Ohio. Mr. Shaffer and Ida were instantly killed, and the other daughter seriously hurt. Mr. Shaffer was a wealthy farmer.

Children Buried in a Sand Pit.

At Bridgeton, N. J., Sallie Shaw, aged 5 years, and Johnnie Souders, about the same age, were playing on a pile of sand when they fell into a sand pit. They were buried up to their necks, and the sand was heaped over them.

SIXTEEN MEN LOST IN A HURRICANE.

The Entire Crew of a Nova Scotia Fishing Schooner Lost at Sea.

The two-topmasts fishing schooner Georgiana was making Halifax harbor on the night of the hurricane with a crew of sixteen men and a cargo of 800 quintals of fish. Its doors were smashed and swept away. It was thrown upon its beam-end and finally turned bottom-up and all its men drowned.

SUNK IN A COLLISION.

The Italian Steamer *Taormina* Sent to the Bottom of Cape Sunium.

News has reached Rome of a terribly disastrous collision off Cape Sunium. The Italian messenger steamer *Taormina* collided with the Greek steamer *Thessala*.

work when she was tired, and gave the old man another drubbing.

WILLIAM EXPECTS WAR.

Germany Simply Waiting for the Word—Sweden and the Dreibund.

A Munich dispatch says that the Kaiser has convened very clearly in high Bavarian quarters his impression that war is to be expected, and that all Germany should be prepared. At the same time the Kaiser intended to have a meeting with the result. In addition to notifying the reserves the German Government has ordered a careful inspection of horses subject to call for use in the army, and this order has been carried out everywhere. In fact, says a Berlin correspondent, the whole empire seems on the watch waiting for the word to be given. Advice from Berlin say that communications have passed between the German and Swedish cabinets relative to the attitude of Sweden in the event of a European war. The half held out to attract the Swedes to the triple alliance is the prospect of recovering Finland. King Oscar is said to have declared that he would not enter into any formal agreement, but that between Russia and Germany his sympathies would be with the latter power.

DIED IN THE WOODS.

The Skeleton of a Missing Man Found in a Pennsylvania Wilderness.

Last April a ten-year-old boy named Oscar Farley was lost in the woods in the wild region west of Gainesville, Pa. A party of men spent three days in scouring the country for the lost boy, and found him, barely alive, and three miles from home. It was not until the next day that alarm was manifested over the non-appearance of Farley. Horace, one of the searchers and an uncle of the lost boy, for days another hunt was kept up for the missing boy, but he could not be found. Recently, two bark-peelers discovered the skeleton of a man in the woods not far from the spot where the Farley boy had been found. By fragments of clothing the remains were identified as those of Farley. It is supposed that he had slipped into a cabin—peelers while searching for his nephew, and had either been killed or so badly hurt that he died from his injuries and exposure.

MISS MAY DISS DEBAR.

Miss Ava and the Notorious Spirit Medium Said to Be One.

Miss Ava, an English woman, of reputed virtue, recently located in Chicago and engaged in Christian work among the poor in the slums. Latey she suddenly disappeared, and many are disposed to believe that she has been murdered. According to the results thus far obtained from the Police Department's investigation, however, it now appears that Miss Ava is not alone other than the celebrated medium hoodoo woman, a prominent and general confidence woman, Miss Ann Adela Doss Debar, recently of Boston and New York, but as well known in Europe as in this country. Since her disappearance in Chicago she has turned up in Cincinnati with a story of having been abducted by two Chicago priests. She denies that she is Doss Debar.

SKINNED HIM ALIVE.

Horrible Punishment of a Colored Bruin in Louisiana.

News has been received of a horrid scene near Arcadia, La. A school-teacher was going home the other afternoon when she was set upon by a burly negro, who dragged her into the woods near by and beat her to a tree, where she was kept for two days. A searching party found her there the evening of the second day, when she told them her story, with the request to hide her, as the negro would soon return. They did, and in a short while the negro made his appearance and was captured. He was fearfully tortured, being skinned alive and literally cut to pieces. His body was left in the woods for the buzzards to dispose of.

TRADE STILL BRIGHT.

Reports from Many Cities Are Encouraging—The Failures.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"All returns of the condition of business are encouraging. From nearly every city reporting there comes the same cheering information that business is better and prospects brighter. The general crop situation is favorable, and the market is more or less plentiful for legitimate trade. Much is hopeful for legitimate trade. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number for the United States 187, and for Canada 27, or a total of 214, as compared with a total of 217 last week and 214 the previous week. The number of business failures for the month of August, according to Dun's report, is 167, a decrease of 107 failures in the United States and 26 in Canada."

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT.

A Decline of Six Points in the Condition of Cotton During August.

The September report of the Department of Agriculture marks a reduction in the condition of cotton during the last six months of six points—from 88.0 to 82.7. August is a critical period in the growth of the cotton plant, and sixteen times in the last year the cotton crop has been in a condition of greater or less decline. In the four exceptional years the August averages were relatively low, and a decline has occurred during the previous month. The cause of the present reduction on the Atlantic coast has been an excess of rainfall, causing overgrowth of the plant and diminishing the tendency to fruitage.

WITHDREW THE READER.

Mandan Indignant Over the Introduction of Confederate Literature.

A book entitled "The Southern Students' Handbook of Selections for Reading and Oratory" by John G. James, Superintendent of the Texas Military Institute, Austin, was recently introduced into the public schools at Mandan, N. D., as a "reader." It includes speeches made by Confederate orators over Southern graves expressing the rank sentiment. The Superintendent of Schools introduced it without the knowledge of the members of the School Board. Sorenson was the indignation of the public, however, that it has been ordered withdrawn immediately.

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The former vessel almost immediately sank. The captain, several of the crew and forty cabin passengers who were standing on the bridge of the *Taormina* at the moment of the collision were rescued by the boats of the *Thessala*. Cape Sunium is on the southeastern coast of Greece.

ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

J. Sloat Fassett Heads the New York Republican Ticket.

At a largely attended State convention at Rochester the New York Republicans nominated on the first ballot, J. Sloat Fassett, present collector of the port of New York, for Governor. Following is the complete ticket:

Governor..... J. SLOAT FASSETT  
Lieutenant Governor..... JOHN C. COOPER  
Secretary of State..... E. F. O'CONOR  
Comptroller..... ARTHUR C. WADE  
Treasurer..... IRA M. BURGES  
Attorney General..... E. SUTHERLAND  
Engineer..... VERNON COLEMAN

MAN-OF-WAR AT HONOLULU.

The *Pensacola* to Be Anchored There to Look after American Interests.

It is said to be highly probable that when the *Pensacola* arrives at Honolulu, whether she has been ordered, she will be permanently anchored there. This step would be taken in view of the agitation there of the question of annexing the island to the United States and the desirability of keeping a naval force in Honolulu.

JUDGE LORENZO SAWYER DEAD.

His Demise Leaves Northern California Without a Federal Judge.

Judge Lorenzo Sawyer died yesterday at San Francisco at the age of 71 years. He had been much better and was deemed convalescent. Suddenly he was seized with a fit of coughing, and after a doctor could be summoned, he was dead. The disease was capillary bronchitis, from which he had been confined to bed for ten days.

EX-CONGRESSMAN CLARKE DEAD.

The Ex-Congressman from Neenah, Wis., Expires at His Old Home.

Ex-Congressman Charles E. Clarke, of Neenah, Wis., died at his home, 117, Talmage Street, on Saturday morning. The members of his family, the members of which were present when he died. While Mr. Clarke's health had been a cause of anxiety for some days, it was not believed that he was critically ill.

HUNDRED'S DEAD.

Property Worth Millions Destroyed in San Salvador, Central America.

Millions of dollars' worth of property and many lives were destroyed in San Salvador Republic, Central America, by an earthquake. Whole towns were wiped out, and so far as advice received indicate hardly a city in the country, except those along the coast, escaped the awful effects of the convolution.

BOLD TRICK of a Highwayman.

At Dayton, Ohio, David Dougherty has been arrested for highway robbery. He induced Farmer Henry C. Blessing to drive to South Solon to look at some sheep. When a lonely place on the road was reached Dougherty made an excuse to get out of the buggy, and pointing a revolver at Blessing, demanded his money. Blessing gave up \$120. Then the robber made him drink whisky until beastly drunk and left him.

A NEW ATTRACTION.

At McVicker's New Theatre, Chicago, following "The Merchant of Venice," comes "Gone to Heaven," a farce-comedy—"A Macaroni." This farce-comedy, which was originally acted Aug. 21, at Newport, R. I., introduced George F. Marion as a star comedian. The play has been evidently successful in the East, and is one of those refreshingly different from the stereotyped class.

GONE HIS ALL to Others.

Mr. W. L. Zarbant, formerly a wealthy citizen of Butler, Ind., was taken to the poor house the other day as a direct result of going on many bands. He had long ago secured security to the extent of twelve hundred dollars for a South Bend party, the forfeiting of which took the last vestige of a fortune which was gone to help carry other people's burdens.

DOES NOT FASSETT'S PLACE.

Friends of Senator Hendricks, who has just been elected as the probable successor of J. Sloat Fassett as Collector of the Port of New York, say that the Senator will not accept the place.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION'S LOSS.

Judge Thomas M. Cockey, of Michigan, one of the most able jurists of the country, and President of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has resigned his position on account of ill health.

NEVER Wore a Corset.

Mrs. Van Nostrand, of New York, one hundred and four years old, hale and hearty, attributes her longevity and good physical condition to the fact that she never wore a corset.

BURIED BY CAVING SAND.

At Bridgetown, N. J., Sallie Shaw, aged 5 years, and Johnnie Souders, about the same age, were playing on a pile of sand, when they caved in, completely burying